The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1793. [NUMB. 6 OF VOL. I.]

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

(L. S.)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

TH: JEFFERSON.

From the VIRGINIA CHRONICLE, *and* NORFOLK *and* PORTSMOUTH ADV.

BY the ſhip Union, Capt. Beard, juſt arrived from Liverpool, we have received papers as late as the 8th of March, by which we are informed that Dumourier had taken Breda with very little oppoſition, and was advancing very faſt for Amſterdam; but by the General Evening Poſt of that date, we are informed that Dumourier had met with a conſiderable defeat in the neighbourhood of Williamſtrich, with the loſs of 4000 men, the account wants confirmation. Should Dumourier get Amſterdam, which there ſeems every proſpect of, it will make a great change in the political affairs of Europe.

By the ſaid papers England ſeems to exhibit a ſcene truly deplorable; the whole country ſeems to be in a ſtate of bankruptcy, many of the principal houſes in London, two banks in Hull, and one in Whitehaven failed; where this will end no one knows, as the national debt is ſo great, taxes ſo high and ſuch immence quantities of paper in circulation, there is not half a ſufficiency of caſh for the internal trade of the country. Formerly by reading the patriotic and miniſterial papers, and drawing a line between, we could come at the truth, but now the caſe is far otherwiſe, the patriots are fairly beat out of the field, and are obliged to be ſilent as to politics, or print lies, as every thing ſaid in favor of liberty and the rights of man, is deemed a libel, and proſecuted as ſuch, with the utmoſt rigour of judges, (I cannot ſay law) and every engine is ſet to work to inflame the minds of the people againſt the French. The Spaniards, ſo lately that deceitful, treacherous cut-throat ſet of ſcoundrels, are now the generous, honorable and humane nation. And the late King of France, that was ſo lately the vileſt treacherous tyrant in the world, though he has committed many crimes he was innocent of at that time, is now the innocent generous monarch, the friend of his country, and father of his people. We ſhall now endeavor to ſhew by open well-known facts, whether Louis deſerves ſuch a change in his general character or not; it is only neceſſary to refer to the papers found in the apartment of Mons. La Porte ſteward of the civil liſt, and in the King's private cabinet, on or ſubſequent to the 10th of Auguſt; among the former were found memorandums of money given in order to depreciate the aſſignats; of ſums paid to hireling pamphleteers for libels againſt the conſtitution, and for other equally patriotic purpoſes; and amongſt his Majeſty's papers were found letters, and bills tranſmitted to him from Coblentz, through the agency of the Prince de Poix; theſe letters and bills were ſent from the above place to obtain from the King, at different periods, the pay for his body guard eſtabliſhed there. The reſult is therefore evident. While Lou. XVI. was amuſing his countrymen with oaths of affection and loyalty, in the cauſe of freedom, he had his body guards enrolled amongſt the emigrants at Coblentz, paid by himſelf, from that civil liſt which the nation had given him at the very hour of his death, and the receipts prove the employ and payment of thoſe rebels, while he was almoſt daily renewing his oaths of fidelity to the conſtitution. Numberleſs other papers were found in the King's cabinet, and produced before the National Aſſembly, which incontrovertibly demonſtrate him the enemy of the people, and the Committee of Inſpection have in their poſſeſſion ſtill more damning proofs of cruel unexampled perfidy, that in the preſent ferment they judge prudent not to publiſh. It muſt be remembered alſo, that this virtuous patriotic King contrived to borrow 160 millions, which the royal creditors will loſe, all devoted to the ſame worthy purpoſes. Let the people of England caſt away prejudice and fairly decide, if a perjured wretch like this is fit to govern, and they will return their virdict—No, not to live. From the depoſition made before the Committee of Inſpection by ſeveral Swiſs ſoldiers who had eſcaped from the rage of the people, it appeared that in caſe of ſucceſs they had a promiſe of permiſſion to plunder the city; that an increaſe of pay, and vaſt quantities of liquor had been given to them during the night, in order to ſtimulate their cruelty, and it is very well known that above eleven thouſand victims were marked out for immediate execution:—the rage of the people ſcarcely ſurvived their victory.—On the ſucceeding day, a perfect calm and tranquility reigned in Paris, nothing was plundered from any one, no one moleſted, but ſuch traitors as had conſpired againſt their country—as a proof, after the ſtricteſt ſearch of five hours in the houſe of a ſuſpected perſon (M. de Beaumarchais) by thirty thouſand people not one article was taken away, or even diſlodged from its place—ſatisfied that their ſuſpicions had been ill-founded, they peaceably retired, leaving every thing in the ſame order they found it, and M. de Beaumarchais had the candour publicly to proclaim, in printed hand-bills diſtributed all over Paris, this ſingular inſtance of moderation and forbearance in an immenſe multitude, with all the inſtruments of pillage and devaſtation in their hands.—Such was the reſpect which amidſt ſuch a violent ferment, the people on all ſides teſtified for the ſacred preſervation of property, and if ever it was invaded ſummary juſtice was immediately executed. Far different was the caſe in Birmingham in 1791, and in London in 1780, when plunder ſeemed to be the principal object, when every thing they laid their hands upon was carried off, and had the populace not been overcome by the troops, they would not only have plundered the innocent inhabitants, but the bank alſo. In France the people made the laws and obeyed them. In England perhaps it is ignorance rather than reſpect to laws on which government chiefly depends for ſubmiſſion, ſince it would be an abſolute paradox to aſſert the laws founded in exceſſive unnatural inequality, the balance on one ſide oppreſſive, to the other can never create voluntary and univerſal obedience, much leſs heartfelt reverence and affection, or that government thus conſtituted can poſſibly remain for any time together in a ſtate of internal tranquility. It is owing to this partial ſyſtem that the lower conditions of the people are brutalized and ſavage; that violation of property and felonies of every kind are far more frequent amongſt them than in any other civilized nation. Hence the amazing number of convicts and executions in England, that reflect a juſt indelible ſtigma on their laws and police: yet ſuch is the proud contempt, the affected jealouſy, or unfeeling rooted prejudices of their magiſtrates, that they are inexorable againſt all propoſitions which tend to innovate or encroach on a ſyſtem that their own vile intereſt converts into the mamon of their profane idolatry. In that country the old proverb of once a man and twice a child ſeems truly variable, as the moſt trifling circumſtance is ſufficient to engage the attention of the whole nation, ſuch for example, as the Prince of Wales croſſing the Duke of Orleans name from his inſignificant club, with all its circumſtances, made every coffee houſe and public place ring with as much applauſe as if his brother had taken Dumourier and all his army, with his little band of victims ſent to Holland to be butchered in a bad cauſe, the cauſe of tyrants againſt the people and the rights of man; it is truly ſpoken to a feeling heart to ſee with what blind zeal the people of that country embrace their chains, and are abſolutely endeavouring to force them on their brethren, and ſhould they be able (which God forbid) they muſt then evail themſelves all their days; poor deluded wretches, they little know what it is they are about, it is the liberty and rights of mankind againſt uſurpation of tyrants, for ſhould the Imperial conſpiracy prevail, farewell to liberty, and all Europe muſt wear the chains they have forged for themſelves.

From age to age this awful curſe hath ran,
And in the ſlave been loſt the rights of man;
If e'er a patriot felt his boſom move
With that great principle, his country's love,
A noble ſpark of true heroic fire,
And durſt to liberty and truth aſpire,
See priſons riſe, ſee dungeons ſink for him,
And racks and wheels muſt tear him limb from limb.

While ſilent multitudes their tears ſuppreſs,
Nor dare in ſecret ſighs their grief expreſs
Leſt keen ſuſpicion with her jealous eyes
Should read rebellion in their ſecret ſighs,
Should ſacrifice to political fears,
And in their martyr's ruin mingle theirs.

This country and England ſeems chiefly concerned in the ſtruggle of France, but alas! England has joined the band of tyrants againſt them, and it is to be feared this country will not be ſufficiently ſenſible of the danger they are in and their liberty, that they gained by their aſſiſtance, and the many favors they have received from that generous nation; but if there is one ſpark of gratitude in the breaſt of the Americans they will remember the deplorable ſtate of ſlavery they muſt now have been in had it not been for the timely aſſiſtance of thoſe brave fellows that are now ſtruggling in the ſame cauſe, and ſhall we not only deſert them but join in the general cry againſt them? No, forbid it gratitude, let us at leaſt aſſiſt them all we can, at leaſt carry them proviſions and that is all they want, and will give a better price than any other nation; dont let us be led away with paltry ſtories of Princes and Molly Connors,* but let us render what ſervice we can to the cauſe of dear liberty, for ſhould France be cruſhed there is no konwing where that confederacy of tyrants may ſtop, but let them be ware of the Guillotine, that horrid inſtrument has already caught one and will perhaps catch ſome more of them before long. The affair of the 10th of Auguſt is looked upon in England as a moſt deteſtable affair, but from ſome proved facts it appears that it was a great ſtruggle between the patriots and royaliſts; and that the latter intended the Guillotine for the former, and was very ſanguine in their expectations. For a conſiderable time before that period the royaliſts aſſumed a very imperious tone, their numbers were formidable, and they announced without reſerve their hopes, which with them amounted to a certainty of a counter revolution, and their paſtimes were adopted to the ſanguine expectations they indulged. In the Ariſtocratic families, and chiefly amongſt thoſe connected with the Queen; it was the cuſtom every day as ſoon as dinner was finiſhed, to have one of theſe Guillotines in a minature brought in with the deſert; around it were fixed figures repreſenting ſome of the principal and moſt obnoxious patriots, Meſſieures d'Orleans, Condoreet, Briſſot, &c. about the neck of each was a phial, containing a crimſon coloured liquid perfume.

* *See the hiſtory of the inviſible Spy.*

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will be pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be conſtantly ſupplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES uſual in his line of buſineſs.

☞ The ſtore near the Bridge (at the houſe where he formerly reſided) will be continued on his account, in the ſame line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that houſe, he wiſhes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would ſuit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w 1)

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news paper, publiſhed in the town of Peterſburg, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by the Printers hereof.

Foreign Intelligence.

CAGLIARI, Jan. 25.

ON the 21st inst. a French ship of the line and a bomb ketch, appeared before the island of St. Peter, which was immediately surrendered to the French, the commandant having previously retired to this place with a detachment of 800 men, and such provisions as they could bring with them, and spiked the cannon they left behind. The French have also taken the island of Antioch.

Yesterday the French fleet, consisting of 19 ships of the line anchored in this harbour. The admiral sent a detachment of 20 men on shore, with the national flag, and an officer, who demanded the surrender of the place; but the lieutenant of the port cautioned them not to advance; and when they arrived near the Pratick House, the Sardes killed the drummer and 16 others: the rest retreated to the ship. It is expected that the town will be bombarded this morning.

Venlo, Feb. 21. The Prussian major-general, baron Von Tirch, who commands in this fortress, is taking the most vigorous measures to screen us from the attacks which might be made upon us by the French, both from the Sconce and other quarters. This evening severel 12 pounders arrived here to encrease our artillery.

Daventer, Feb 22. An English courier from Petersburg assures us, that the Empress of Russia will send a fleet of 25 ships of the line, and a large body of troops, to co operate with Great-Britain and this Republic.

Wesel, Feb. 21. According to the last advices from Cologne, General Clerfayt's army is in motion, to begin its operations against the French. We expect very important events.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 13.

Married, at Nantucket, Mr. John Fairweather, to Miss Heppy Swain. Mr. Fairweather was single, and an apprentice—free—married and bedded—broke out with the small pox the natural way—separated from his wife—and lodged in a hospital, all in less than 48 hours!

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass) April 16.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman living in the county of Otsego, New-York, to his friend in this county.

"I was separate a few yards from my brother huntsmen, on the southeast side of Schohary mountain, which lies in the county of Otsego, in the pursuit of game on the 15th of December last. As I was walking through a thicket of oak bushes, where there was but little snow on the ground, I unexpectedly found myself falling into the earth. I dropped my gun and endeavourod to save myself with my hands—but to no purpose. I went down a distance upwards of 63 feet—as was afterwards ascertained by measuring without receiving any material injury, except bruising my elbows and thighs a little. I found myself in a cave upwards 42 paces long, and about 20 wide. It was by mere accident my companions discovered me, as all the noise I was capable of making, could not be heard at the distance of a rod from the mouth of the cavity. My companions threw down one end of a rope to me—by making myself fast to it, I was, after much difficulty, drawn from the gloomy mansion. By the same rope the three men who were with me, were let down, by turn, to view the cave. It was as smooth inside, as if it had been worked out by a stone cutter; and at one corner there was a small spring of genuine cold sweet water, which gently empties itself out at the opposite corner. It is evident that some person had been so unfortunate as to fall into this cave, and for want of assistance, perished in it—as we found a number of human bones on the bottom of the cave. The philosophic mind may here find ample employment, in tracing out the original cause of a curiosity like the present. I think it exceeds every curiosity which I was spectator of, in the course of my life."

NEW-YORK, April 20.

On Thursday arrived the brig Mermaid, M'Kay, in 17 days from St. Eustatia. There are no accounts by this vessel, which sailed April 1st, of Martinique or Guadaloupe having been taken by the English, nor of the arrival of Lord Hood and the British fleet. The accounts are later than the one which declares the capture of those two French settlements: we therefore presume they were premature. The fleet had not arrived when captain Collins, of the brig Eliza, from St. Thomas's sailed, which was on the 3d of April.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

A correspondent observes, that the general sentiment of the sovereign people was never perhaps more fully expressed on any occasion, than it is in the proclamation of the President of the United States.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

Yesterday morning the French frigate l'Embuscade, commanded by citizen Bombard, mounting 36 guns, and manned with 300 seamen, appeared off our bar, where she came to anchor.

L'Embuscade had a passage of forty days from Rochfort—and brings a confirmation of the declaration of war against England, Holland and Russia, by the National Convention; which was decreed on the first of February.

This vessel was dispatched by the French Republic with M. Genet, ambassador from the Executive Council of that nation to the President and Congress of the United States.

Citizen Bombard, commander of l'Embuscade, is son to the vice-admiral of the same name, now in the service of the French republic.

By this vessel's arrival, and the variety of speculations and conjectures on her destination and errand, fully occupied the public mind yesterday. The studied secrecy and reserve of the officers and men, left sufficient room for the circulation of a number of reports, which were varied in rapid succession—lived their little hour, and then were heard no more.

April 10. M. Genet has favoured us with the following further important intelligence, viz. That the National Convention, considering that timber, of the growth of the United States, proper for the building of ships, is equal to any in the world, have lately passed a decree, revoking, in favor of the United States, all the laws which heretofore have existed in that country, with regard to the sale of foreign bottoms within the French ports; so that American built vessels sent thither, for sale, will in all probability meet with a very good market.

Yesterday Commodore Gillon entertained M. Genet, the French ambassador, with his suite, the officers of l'Embuscade, and a number of French citizens, in an elegant and hospitable style, at his house in this city.

M. Genet, we are assured, has taken his passage for Philadelphia, in the ship Delaware, Capt Art, which is expected to sail this day.

M. Genet has filled several diplomatic situations—particularly a late embassy to Russia.

The French frigate l'Embuscade took one prize on her passage from France, namely, the brig Sally, from Nova-Scotia to Barbadoes. The capture was made near Bermuda, but the prize has not yet arrived.

Other accounts, which we believe more entitled to credit, state the vessel captured to be the brig Four Brothers, Captain Robb.

We are informed, that a detachment of British troops, amounting to one hundred men, have just arrived at Bermuda, and that an additional reinforcement is expected there,—as an attack from a French squadron was seriously apprehended.

Yesterday another brig was captured by l'Embuscade, as she was entering our harbor—supposed to be the Aurora, from Antigua, belonging to Mess. J. and E. Penman, and Co. of this city.

A variety of reports still continue to amuse and terrify our citizens, respecting the instructions of the French ambassador, and the part our federal government *must* take in the war entered into between England and France—were these true, we should inevitably be plunged into the horrors of a destructive and unprofitable war, almost without end or object—but as these have evidently no better foundation than the momentary hopes or fears of the reporters, we shall not, on such authority, retail the "IDLE GOSSIP."

Capt. Connolly, of the Brig Cygnet, spoke the frigate l'Ambuscade, yesterday morning, off the bar. A brig with English colors, was then bearing down upon the frigate, which afterwards came up with and remained in her company. It is supposed this brig is not the same as mentioned in yesterday's gazette, but is another prize which the frigate has taken.

Yesterday arrived sloop l'Esperance, Renaudit, St. Domingo, 12 days; brig Cygnet, Connolly, Port-au-Prince, 11 days.

April 11. It is reported (and we mention it merely as a *report*) that another brig was yesterday captured by l'Embuscade.

We are informed, that several privateers are now fitting out here, to cruize under French commissions.

It is said, that when l'Embuscade sailed from France, several of the ports of that republic were blocked up by the British vessels, so as to render it extremely difficult to go either in or out.

None of the British seamen captured by l'Embuscade have entered into the French service, as was reported;—their treatment, however, has been of the most conciliating nature, and they are promised a share of prize money on all vessels which may be taken during their detention on board the frigate.

The French ambassador has, we hear, ultimately determined to pursue his route to Philadelphia by land—His excellency will remain here a few days longer, as well to recruit himself after his voyage as to grant commissions to privateers, and to transact other official duties with which he is charged.

April 13. We understand, that his excellency the Governor has given orders to have this harbour put in a state of defence. Eight 18 pounders are to be sent down to Fort Johnston—and some works are ordered to be thrown up on Shoote's Folly, where several heavy pieces of cannon are to be planted.

The brig Morning Star, Capt. Fullerton, which was taken by the frigate l'Ambuscade, on the 10th inst came into this port yesterday, also the prize brig Four Brothers, of Nova-Scotia.

April 15. Yesterday l'Embuscade added to the number of prizes already sent in here, by the capture of the Dutch ship Succes, —— Lang, master, from Bremen, laden with dry goods, iron, &c.

It is reported, that a number of French frigates are stationed along the American coast.

It is also said that a British frigate was lately seen off Tybee.

A house of rendezvous for entering seamen for the French service, was on Saturday opened in Queen-street, at which the national flag was displayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, said to be in consequence of orders from the highest executive authority.

Fort Johnson, and other points of defence in our harbour are ordered to be repaired and fitted up with artillery, &c. in order to prevent or resent any national insult—as well as all outrages against the established law of nations.

April 16. The vessel from Bremen, mentioned to have been captured yesterday by l'Embuscade, was realeased after a detention of four hours; it having been discovered that she could not be condemned as a legal capture.

SAVANNAH, April 4.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. George Washington Greene, son of the late Gen. Greene, was unfortunately drowned in this river, near Mulberry Grove, by the oversetting of a canoe. Mr. Stites, a young gentleman who was with him, with much difficulty got to the shore. Mr. Greene's corpse was found next day, and on Saturday was interred here. The Cincinnati Society, (of which he was a member) and a number of respectable citizens, attended the funeral.

We are happy to have it in our power to contradict that part of the disagreeable Indian intelligence, which mentioned the plundering of Mr. Cashen's store on Setilla, and the murder of his two clerks. It seems some Indians had been at the store, but did not commit any acts of violence. The goods have since been removed from thence by Mr. Cashen.

RICHMOND, *May* 2.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of Saint Taminy, the same was observed here with every demonstration of joy and festivity, by all orders of our citizens. A general parade of the different Companies of Cavalry, Artillery, Grenadiers, and Infantry commenced at twelve o'clock, on the Capitol-Square, when fifteen canon were discharged in commemoration of the day; from whence they proceeded in procession through our streets, with a Saint Taminy and Pioneer, properly decorated. After parade they retired to different taverns in this city, where, (with a number of other citizens) they partook of elegant dinners provided for the purpose, and the day closed with perfect harmony and good humour.

In the evening, a Ball was given at the Eagle, at which were a brilliant company of Ladies.

In one of our late papers, we mentioned that Col. Boon was taken by a party of hostile Indians who lately made incursions to Kanawha county—we have now the satisfaction to inform our readers, that a few days after his supposed capture, he returned to his own house without any material accident's happening to him.

Extract of a letter from Daniel Trigg, Esq. to his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. dated Montgomery County, April 10, 1793.

"The low state of health under which I have laboured for some time past, (being confined to my room and bed) will, I hope, sufficiently appologize to your Excellency for the delay in official information of the hostile attacks of the Indians upon the unprotected part of our southwestern frontier—I mean the counties of Wythe and Montgomery; a narrative of which exhibits a singular scene of their nefarious savage designs upon the defenceless and exposed; since the 20th of March, they have been constantly hovering over this part of our frontiers; frequently shewing themselves to the terror of the inhabitants, and their sign always to be discovered; John Davidson murdered by them, and a number of horses stolen from Wolf Creek, Bluestone, and Island Creek; for and with all which they have escaped with impunity; except the party intrusted with the care of conveying away the horses from Island Creek, who have been pursued, the horses retaken, together with the arms and blankets of three of their warriors, who were killed and scalped by the justly incensed followers at the mouth of Little Cole; the whites in this action received no damage, which, I hope, will be a means of giving spirit and alacrity to the other injured parts. The number of Indians at first concerned in taking the horses from Island Creek, were computed by the followers at twenty-three; but before overtaken had forked off the different quarters, twelve appeared to make for the Kanawha and eight towards Guyandott. The number concerned in the murder of Davidson, at the Laurel Fork of Wolf Creek, was judged about twelve, who also carried off a number of horses from that neighbourhood and passed with them in day-light through the heart of the Bluestone settlement. The number of the other parties that still appear hovering along the frontier, I have not been able to ascertain, but they are thought considerable. Sir, the evident danger to which our frontier inhabitants are daily exposed, calls for the immediate attention of your Excellency, independent of the anxious solicitude of the citizens, that you would adopt some speedy means of defence, and extend it to their relief."

Extract of a letter from Col. John Stewart, of Greenbrier, to his Excellency the Governor, dated April 17, 1793.

"About two weeks ago a party of Indians were discovered on the frontier of this county, which alarmed the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and some fled from their houses. A few days after some horses were taken, and Capt. Matt. Farley, who is engaged in Capt. Caperton's company, with some militia, pursued the enemy and came on them on the head waters of Cole river. Mr. Farley reconnoitred their camp in the night and discovered there were but three Indians: he drew his party round them by day light in such a manner that put it out of their power to escape, and killed them upon the spot. The horses were all recovered except one, which was tomahawked in a swamp.

"I am just now informed, some more Indians appeared in the same neighbourhood last Friday, and have taken more horses. A party is now in pursuit of them, and I hope will give the same account as of the former."

Mr. Abraham Gregory, one of the artillerymen belonging to Capt. Quarrier's company, while on his duty in ramming down a cartridge into one of the cannon, yesterday, unfortunately had the thumb and fore finger of his right hand blown off, and badly (we hope not mortally) wounded in his shoulder. He is a minature painter by trade, and by this misfortune we fear will be disabled from obtaining a livelihood by his professional vocation.

Extract from Mr. PITT's *speech on the death of* LOUIS XVI.

"The murder of Louis is a most dreadful outrage against every principle of Religion, of Justice, and of Humanity, and has created one general sentiment of indignation, and abhorrence in every civilized country.—In itself, in all the circumstances which lead to it, in all that attended it, and in all which have followed, and which are likely to follow it hereafter, it is so full of every subject of grief and horror, that it is painful for the mind to dwell upon it. It is a subject which for the honor of human nature, it would be better, if possible to dismiss from our memories, to expunge from the page of history, and to conceal both now and hereafter, from the observation of the world. On every principle by which men of honor and justice are actuated it is the foulest and most attrocious deed which the History of the World has yet had occasion to attest."

DIED—On Tuesday last, Mrs. BURNLEY, the amiable consort of HARDIN BURNLEY, Esq. of this city.—And on the same day, Mrs. FINNIE, spouse to Col. FINNIE, also of this city.

BY LAST NIGHT's MAIL

LONDON, February 29.

We congratulate the public on an event that is likely to take place, which will be of considerable advantage to this country: A number of the Friends to Liberty, Equality, and French Government, have come to the patriotic resolution of withdrawing themselves from a nation so inimical to the principles of this; it suffering a man to reside in it under the title of a KING—We wish them to be as expeditious as possible in their motions, for this country certainly stands in need of that kind of reform, which such reformers alone can effectually bring about by taking themselves from it, for it wants a little weeding.

The following is the substance of Mr. Grattan's concluding Speech in the Irish House of Commons, on Tuesday night last:

"We have heard much of our opposing government. What do those gentlemen mean who talk to us in that idle way—to us, who have supported them in the war, in the extraordinary loan, in the new taxes, in the additional military force, in the emigrant bill, and in other measures still more summary and forcible!—Do gentlemen mean us to support government against the people of Ireland as well as against the French, and with her ministers, become a combination against the country? Persons who are interested in the abuses of government, may call every effort to support government nothing, unless it supports also their power and their plunder. But suppose us base enough to support them, as those gentlemen seemed to wish, against the reform of Parliament for instance, we could be of no service to them; for it is that measure which neither we nor they, with our assistance,

could reſiſt, nor any man, nor any power, nor any combination of public men, ſuppoſe public men frantic or corrupt enough to combine at ſuch a time againſt ſo ineſtimable an object—and let me warn thoſe miniſters not to trifle with the country on this queſtion—her paſſions are too alive, her intereſts too much at ſtake, her ſpirits too high, and her expectation encouraged by thoſe miniſters too ſanguine and decided to permit, on their part, retreat or ſubterfuge, or duplicity, or the uſual arts of miniſters; they have, your miniſters have, by their crimes, made reform neceſſary, and by their declarations they have proclaimed it to be ſo—let them, therefore, look to the tranquility of the country, and take care they do not diſturb it.

"I have been long accuſtomed to hear conſtitutional meaſures proclaimed by the adherents of government to be ſeditious, and afterwards by the ſame adherents and miniſters acknowledged to be neceſſary, and voted by themſelves into law---and I have ſeen government take credit for ſubmitting to ſuch meaſures themſelves, and the gentlemen who propoſed them---ſuch will be the fate of our preſent miniſtry. I look upon them, in this inſtance, as our agents; they are to execute our will and our plans; our penſion bill, they reſiſted it for three years---they will grant it now; our repeal of the police bill, for they reſiſted that for three years—they will grant it now; our reſponſibility bill, they think to reſiſt that bill, and with the ſame idle talk as they did the others, but that too muſt and will at laſt be granted. They may cripple our meaſures for the preſent, but our meaſures will be the law of the land. I could mention more---the reform bill, which they now hope either to avade or to perplex, or to cripple, or to pervert, that too will be adopted---and then having paſſed our meaſures, thoſe gentlemen will, as they do now libel our characters, and traduce their maſters---us who have at laſt taught their folly to liſten to meaſures of wiſdom, and their proſligacy to attend to the plans of virtue."

March 2.

An inſtrument, publiſhed in the name of the Stadtholder, relative to the inundations, denounces corporal puniſhment, and even pain of death, againſt any perſons oppoſing them, either by covert act, writing, or diſcourſe.

By a letter from Helvet, we learn, that the guards had a paſſage of only thirty hours from the Nore. They enjoyed the higheſt health and ſpirits, and the utmoſt unanimity prevailed. Gen. Lake is exceedingly beloved both by officers and men.

The Duke of York wrote to the King upon his landing at Helvet, that he was apprehenſive of the fate of Breda. If his royal Highneſs with the Engliſh guards had been in that fortreſs, we may venture to ſay, that it would not have been now in poſſeſſion of the French.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all deſcriptions of men—It is eſſential that that zeal ſhould not relax, whilſt the French bear the ſmalleſt weight in the ſcale of Europe.

Mr. Liſter, of Skipton in Craven, Yorkſhire, has offered to raiſe a regiment of Dragoons at his own expence, demanding no aſſiſtance in the way of bounty, nor even the privilege of appointing the officers.

March 5. In the inſurrection which took place in Paris laſt week, the military were called out, and a number of perſons, chiefly women, were murdered. This we believe to be only the prelude to a general maſſacre. The ſhops of the grocers were pillaged.

Our ſhips of war have been uncommonly ſucceſsful againſt the French. It is ſuppoſed that the property brought into Britiſh ports already, amounts to near 200,000, while, on the contrary, that of ours taken by the French will ſcarcely exceed a tenth part of that ſum.

The Houſe of Commons have agreed to a grant of 437,837l. 1s. 11d. for an additional number of men for the land-ſervice; 139,000l. for the hundred independent companies; 32,000l. for ſtaff officers; 285 428l. 3s. 6d. South-Britain militia; 65,000l. bread-money; and 15,630l. 5s. 11d. for the Weſt-Indies—all this is overplus of the former eſtabliſhment.

WHITEHALL, *Feb.* 28. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Temple, Baronet, to be his Majeſty's Conſul-General in the eaſtern ſtates of America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Phineas Bond Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul-General in the middle and ſouthern ſtates of America.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

On Sunday laſt a ſloop coming from Montſerat to this port, with 80 hogſheads of rum on board, was by ſome accident (having a pilot on board) run againſt the pier heads at Mud-iſland, and ſunk in five fathom water. The people had juſt time to ſave themſelves on the piers.

Many and various (ſays a paper of yeſterday) are the obſervations and conjectures, reſpecting the part which this country will take in the preſent war. It ſeems however, perfectly clear, that there is no treaty now exiſting, which binds America to aſſiſt the French, in any caſe whatever. If this be true, it will undoubtedly be for the intereſt of this country, to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality. *Quere*: Can we not, perfectly conſiſtent with this principle, receive into our ports, the prizes of both parties, without partially aiding or aſſiſting either?

"Such perſons have ſuggeſted the idea of privateers being fitted out and owned in America. This would undoubtedly be productive of the moſt dangerous conſequences. It would immediately draw upon us the reſentment of Great-Britain, and eventually involve the country in a war, which notwithſtanding the aſſertions of ſome bravados, in the preſent unguarded ſituation of our ſea-coaſt, would be attended with ruinous conſequences."

By a letter from England, from an American merchant there, a report is communicated that the Dutch patriots had offered a loan of ten millions ſterling to the republic of France, the moment their troops ſhould enter, and take poſſeſſion of the Seven Provinces, in order to free them from the the tyranny of the Grange, or Engliſh faction in Holland.

Immenſe failures have recently taken place in the city of London, and public credit was on the 20th of February, in a moſt perilous and tottering ſituation. "Theſe things are ſo well known (ſays a London paper) that public credit cannot poſſibly ſuffer by the full publication of the facts." At the above date four great houſes in London had ſtopped payment. They were principally engaged in American and Weſt-India brokerage and inſurance concerns. One houſe alone had failed for 800,000l. ſterling, and another for 500,000l. The failures then known were eſtimated at three millions; and, it was computed would extend to two millions more.—

The king of England had iſſued a proclamation making all ſailors liable to ſuffer death who ſhould be found ſerving on board French veſſels of war. The French army under Gen. Chamboran, had had an engagement with the Pruſſians, before Venlo, about the 19th of February, but nothing deciſive took place—Maeſtricht continued an obſtinate defence—Breda and Bergen-op-zoom were both inveſted by the French; and the ſurrender of Sardinia was believed in London to be a fact, on the 23d of February.

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

THE FRIENDS OF

Meſſ. *William Anderſon & Co.*

ARE reſpectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we ſhall provide further freight if neceſſary:——We beg leave alſo to inform them, that reaſonable advances will be made by the Agents of the Houſe, to Conſignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3t3]

AT a Meeting of *Daniel M'Carty, Corbin Waſhington*, and *Philip Lee*, gentlemen, three of the commiſſioners in *Weſtmoreland* county, at the clerk's office, on *Friday* the 22d *March* 1793, appointed by commiſſion, bearing date the 20th *November* 1792, agreeable to the 2d and 4th ſection of an act of General Aſſembly, paſſed the 19th day of *December* 1787, intituled "An act for the relief of perſons, who have or may be injured by the deſtruction of the records of county courts."

Thomas Hutt is appointed clerk agreeable to the above ſections.

Ordered that the clerk advertiſe in the public papers, that the commiſſioners will meet on the firſt Tueſday in May next, at *Weſtmoreland* courthouſe, and on the firſt Tueſday in each month afterwards, if fair, if not the next fair day, until the buſineſs is completed; and at each meeting will adjourn from day to day as they may find neceſſery, for the purpoſe of hearing and examining all witneſſes, at the inſtance of any perſon touching the loſſes ſuſtained by the deſtruction of the records in *Weſtmoreland* county, and to take their depoſitions in writing; and it is ordered that the clerk do attend the office of this county, and get every neceſſary information reſpecting the ſaid loſſes, as comes within the knowledge of the clerk of the ſaid county.

Ordered that this meeting of the commiſſioners be adjourned until ſaid firſt Tueſday in May next.

DANIEL M'CARTY.
CORBIN WASHINGTON.
PHILIP LEE.

To MANUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, *&c.*

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a BURR-STONE MANUFACTORY under his own immediate direction, in the city of *Richmond*, near the *Courthouſe*, where he has juſt received a cargo of the beſt materials, and choſen by ſkilful workmen, particularly to ſuit the manufacture of *Virginia* wheat.

For the accommodation of the owners of Mills, Mill-Wrights and Millers, or thoſe who chooſe to work their mill-ſtones with balance or ſwivel horns, may have the horns made here, and ſunk by a profeſſed miller, and the runners ſhall be backed on a cock-head to the centre of its own weight; the horns will be immovably fixed, by which means the ſtones will be balanced, or hung miller-wiſe, (generally ſpeaking) at all times.

Directions given *(gratis)* to purchaſers how to work Burr-Stones to advantage.

An aſſortment of ſuperfine and country BOULTING-CLOTHS is on hand, to ſuit the ſtones;—ROLLING-SCREENS, and COLOGNE STONES for grinding corn.

☞ The long experience in the manufacturing line, and the ſucceſs I have met with in ſelling materials of this kind, prompts me to ſolicit the Manufacturers of flour in particular, and the public in general, for a further continuance of their favours; who may reſt aſſured I will furniſh them with unexceptionable materials at reaſonable prices for caſh.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. [et84]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon, Sarah Johnſon, Molly Johnſon, Nancy Johnſon, James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth, Richard, Sarah, Molly, Nancy, James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe, James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe, Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe, Aquilla Goodloe, Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd, John, Elizabeth, Robert, Aquilla, Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe, Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the parish of ———, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*, (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe indebted to me, by account or obligation, to come and ſettle their accounts at Capt. *White*'s Tavern, in *Richmond*, with Mr. *Jeſſe White*; and all thoſe that have accounts againſt me will be paid, if they are brought in properly adjuſted.

STEPHEN PRENTISS.

April 23, 1793. [8—4]

VIRGINIA:—

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of March, 1793.

THE Court doth order the bills in all ſuits depending at the Rules to be diſmiſſed, unleſs the plaintiffs, by themſelves, or their counſel, do appear and proſecute the ſame before or on the firſt rule day after the next term. (A Copy)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

EPITAPH ON A WATCH-MAKER.

HERE lies, in an *horizontal* poſition,
The *outſide caſe* of
Peter *Pendulum*, watch-maker,
Whoſe abilities in that line were an honour to his profeſſion.
Integrity was the *main ſpring*,
And prudence the *regulator*
Of all the actions of his life.
Humane, generous and liberal,
His *hand* never *ſtopped*
Till he had relieved diſtreſs.
So nicely *regulated* were all his *motions*,
That he never *went wrong*,
Except when ſet *a going*
By people
Who did not know
His Key.
Even then, he was eaſily
Set right again.
He had the art of diſpoſing his *time*
So well,
That his *hours* glided away
In one continual round
Of pleaſure and delight,
Till an unlucky *minute* put a period to
His exiſtence.
He departed this life
Wound up
In hopes of being *taken in hand*
By his *Maker*,
And of being thoroughly *cleaned, repaired*,
And ſet *a-going*
In the world to come.

ON JEALOUSY.

JEALOUSY, of all the paſſions of the human mind, is the moſt ſingular and ſelf-tormenting; and though we are deſirous to find out every thing that gives us pain, yet at the ſame time we never wiſh to be convinced of what we ſedulouſly dive into.

A certain Geliban, dentiſt, took a moſt effectual method with his lady, of whoſe inconſtancy he had ſome ſuſpicions; but to be convinced of his jealouſy he tried the following expedient: His lady being ill, he gave her ſome phyſic for her complaint. After ſhe had taken it, he addreſſed her thus: "My dear wife, you know with what affection I always loved you, and that your ſoul was my regard as well as the welfare of your body. What I gave you for a medicine is rank ſubtle poiſon; and, as I would not wiſh you ſhould launch into eternity with all your ſins green and freſh upon your head, I will now give you an opportunity of confeſſing your miſdemeanors to me, that you may take my forgiveneſs with you, which will alleviate your crimes and conſcience in the hour of death." The preparative, and the ſudden change of fate, ſo worked upon the ſinning Eve, and threw her ſo immediately off her guard that ſhe thought of nothing but repentance, contrition, confeſſion, and a future ſtate. "Now my dear departing wife (added the huſband) how many times have you cuckolded me?"—Faultering and quivering ſhe anſwered—ONCE—"But once? (reſumes the ſpouſe) Conſider, ſweet lady, the heinous crime of a lie!" "Indeed but TWICE." "But twice? reflect, and recollect—your time is ſhort on earth." Well then, poſitively, dear ſir, but THRICE!"

Now all the good he gets of this good wife,
She wears the breeches, he the horns for life.

FOR SALE,

An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 1, 1793.

FLEMING RUSSELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced buſineſs on the road leading from the *Brook-road* to the *Meadow-Bridges*, about three miles from the city of *Richmond*—Where he makes and repairs RIDING-CARRIAGES, alſo WAGGON and CART WHEELS.—His ſmith is well experienced in ironing wheels with hoop-tire. Riding-horſes ſhod at 12d. per ſhoe, if iron is found 9d.—Waggon do. at 4s. 6d. per horſe.——He has for ſale, a nice SINGLE CHAIR, and a COACHEE, or FAMILY CARRIAGE.

Henrico, April 23, 1793. [3—4

FOR SALE,

An elegant SADDLE HORSE.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

April 18, 1793. (1f)

☞ THE RICHMOND OFFICE is removed to the houſe at the foot of the Bridge over Shockoe-Creek, where all kinds of COMMISSION-BUSINESS is executed with diſpatch, by

NEWELL & CO.

Report of the Secretary of the treasury, relative to the Loans negociated under the acts of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790.

[Continued from our last—and concluded.]

TO the foregoing representation, it may seem an objection that the purchases to the end of 1791, appear to have been carried to the account of the surplus at the end of 1790.

The ultimate from which it has been judged convenient to give to the transaction in the accounts of the Treasury, cannot change what was truly the course of facts. The proceeds of the above-mentioned surplus and of the foregoing loans formed together the fund for purchases. In the accounts of the treasury, the thing was susceptible of various modifications at pleasure. The two parts of the fund might have been united in one account, or divided into distinct accounts. Being separated, monies issued for purchases might have been legally carried to either of them.

It was judged most adviseable, in the forms of the treasury, to place the purchases to the end of 1791, to the account of the domestic fund, because it was calculated to give greater latitude and energy to the sinking fund. Had not this course been pursued, the business would have taken the following shape—the foregoing fund to the extent of the purchases, would have been exhausted—the whole, or the greater part of the surplus of 1790, would have continued wrapt up in the expenditure of 1791, not liable to be liberated, till the *receipts* into the treasury should yield a correspondent surplus beyond the *actual disbursements*—which could not have been the case, while the war with the Indians continues to call for extraordinary expenditures.

From the form into which the thing has been thrown, the foregoing fund has been set free to be applied to further purchases; and a necessity produced of anticipating the outstanding duties, by temporary loans for the cerrent service.

I trust there can be no doubt, that the course pursued was regular, and within the discretion of the department. I hope also, that it will appear to the house to have been the most eligible. The expediency of giving the earliest and greatest possible extent and activity to whatever concerns the sinking fund, will, it is presumed, unite all opinions.

What has been said hitherto respecting the employment of the foregoing funds is applicable only to that part of it which was drawn for prior to April 1792; the residue standing in a different situation and requiring a separate examination.

From the statement which has been given, it may be perceived that the fund in question has neither been idle nor useless. A confirmation of this will be found in the following details:

The whole sum successively received on account of Amsterdam bills up to the 17th of August 1791, was 361,391 dollars and 34 cents. The The amount of the monies invested in purchases prior to that day was 350,000 dollars, chiefly by anticipation of those receipts.

The whole sum successively received on account of Amsterdam bills from August 17, 1791, to March 1, 1792, was 408,722 dollars and 69 cents. The amount of the monies invested in purchases between those periods, was 349,984 dollars and 23 cents, chiefly in the month of September, and by anticipation of those receipts.

The whole sum successively received on account of Amsterdam bills, subsequent to the 1st of March, and prior to July, 1792, was 235,412 dollars and 33 cents. The amount of the monies invested in purchases between those periods, was 242,688 dollars and 31 cents.

It was stated in my first letter, that 177,998 dollars and 80 cents, of the proceeds of the foreign bills were left in deposit with the bank of North America; and in a note upon statement B accompanying that letter, the occasion of it was shewn to be an advance without interest, made by that bank, for the use of the department of war; which could not yet be covered in consequence of a doubt still remaining, whether the fund appropriated for satisfying that object, was adequate to it, the sufficiency of that fund depending in part on certain unexpended residues of antecedent appropriations, which it was expected would not be finally necessary for satisfying the purposes of those appropriations.

It is to be remarked that the delay of the employment of this part of the proceeds of the foreign fund, has been compensated by a saving of interest on the sum advanced by the bank, which otherwise must have been procured upon a loan with an allowance of interest, probably at the time of the advance, at a rate of 6 per cent. so that even in this particular, the fund, though temporarily suspended from its destination, has not been idle or unproductive. I reserve for another place some additional observations and statements, which will be calculated to shew, that opportunities of investing the monies at any time on hand applicable to purchases of the debt, were not suffered to pass unimproved, and that as much in this respect was done as the state of the treasury and the state of the market would permit.

It has been said, that a distinct examination would be proper with regard to the bills which have been drawn upon the foreign fund, subsequent to March, 1792. I proceed now to this examination.

The expediency of what has been, in this respect, done, seems to have been called in question, under a suggestion that an application of the fund to purchases had ceased to be advantageous.

The drawing of these bills has been at different periods influenced by various considerations. A leading motive was always the purchase of the debt. And a correct view of the subject will, I doubt not, satisfy the House, that the measure was recommended by an adequate prospect of advantage.

It is to be observed that all these drafts were predicated upon the two four per cent loans; being as already stated real 4 1-2 per cent loans.

There was good ground to presume, that opportunities would be found of investing the monies drawn for in purchases which would yield at least 5 per cent. with a possibility of doing still better. The difference of 1-2 per cent. was alone an object of importance; but it would be coupled with the further benefit of reducing a principal sum materially exceeding the sum invested. When the three per cents are purchased at 12s. in the pound, there is not only a redemption of an annuity of 5 per cent. but a sinking of a capital of 20s. for 12. And though this might not be material, if the market rate of interest should never fall below 5, because in that case the three per cents might always be purchased at the same rate; yet if it should at any time happen, that interest fell below 5, it would be a gain to the government to have purchased at 5, in exact proportion to the difference between 5, and the then market rate. Add to this, that the price of three per cents have generally a value in the market more than proportioned to the income they produce, which arises from the capacity of the capital to appreciate even to par. These observations are also for the most part applicable to the deferred, with this circumstance in addition, that when interest begins to be payable on that species of stock, the money invested and which in the mean time would have produced five, would then begin to produce to the government six per cent. with the advantage of having anticipated the redemption of a species of stock of right only gradually redeemable. Combining these considerations, it appears to be clearly and even eminently for the interest of the government to purchase within the limit suggested, with a fund which does not cost more than 4 1-2 per cent.

That this was the view of the subject which governed, is deducible not only from the circumstances of the fact, but from my letter of the 2d of April 1792, to Mr. Short, announcing my intention to draw, in which I assign as the ground of that intention, "that I considered it for the interest of the United States to prosecute purchases of the public debt with monies borrowed on the terms of the last loan," meaning the loan of the 1st of January 1792, at 4 per cent.

If the event be taken as a criterion, the anticipation will be more than justified, the present juncture offering an opportunity for purchases peculiarly advantageous.

But without insisting on a state of things occasioned by extraordinary circumstances, it was morally certain, that the common course of events would render the operation a beneficial one. And it would not argue peculiar foresight, if a calculation was even made on the effect, which the situation and probable progress of affairs in Europe might produce upon our market. A pretty general war there, by extending the demand for money would naturally divert from our stocks a portion of what might otherwise be employed upon them and affect injuriously their prices. It is also a familiar fact, that during the winter in this country, there is always a scarcity of money in the towns; a circumstance calculated to damp the prices of stock.

A consideration, which collaterally influenced the drawing of the latter bills was the situation of the French colony of St. Domingo.

This not only produced an early application for a considerable advance, which was promised; but it was to be foreseen, that still further aids would be indispensable.

Indeed sundry letters from Mr. Short, the first dated at Paris, the 28th December 1791, announced the daily probability of an arrangement, requiring an advance here of 800,000 dollars for the use of that colony. A sum of 4,000,000 of livres has in fact been successively stipulated for that object, the greatest part of which has been actually furnished.

It is known, that these supplies could proceed from no other source than the foreign fund.

The payment to the foreign officers of near 200,000 dollars, by which an interest of 6 per cent. would be released, was another object for which provision was to be made out of the same fund.

These several purposes conspired with the object of purchasing the debt to induce the latitude of drawing, which took place.

But there was still a further inducement which came in aid of the others. The time for reimbursing the first instalment of the two millions of dollars due to the bank was approaching, when by positive stipulation, the government would have to pay two hundred thousand dollars, for which there was no domestic fund, that could be spared from the current exigencies. I thought it incumbent upon this department to have an eye to placing within the reach of the legislature the means of fulfilling this engagement; the object of which bore a strict analogy to that for which the two millions authorized by the act making provision for the reduction of the public debt were to be borrowed.

I did not even scruple to take into the calculation, that if from the extent of the draughts upon the foreign fund, there should happen to be found on hand a larger sum than was necessary for, or could be advantageously employed towards, the several purposes which were the immediate and direct objects of the operation, the surplus would facilitate to the government a measure manifestly and unequivocally beneficial---an additional payment to the bank, on account of a debt, upon which an annual interest of 6 per cent. was payable; a measure by which a certain saving of one per cent. to the extent of the payment that might be made would be accomplished.

The possibility of this application of the fund afforded a perfect assurance, that the public interest could in no event fail to be promoted.

I felt myself the more at liberty to do it, because it did not interfere with a complete fulfilment of the public engagements in regard to the foreign debt. It could be done consistently with a full reimbursement of all arrears and instalments which had accrued on account of that debt.

The detail which has been given comprehends a full exposition of the views and motives that have regulated the conduct of this department; in relation to those parts of the proceeds of the foreign loans which have been transferred to the United States, except as to the last sum of one million two hundred and thirty seven thousand five hundred florins, directed to be drawn for on the 30th of November last; in regard to which, circumstances of a special nature cooperated, as is explained in a note upon the copy of my letter of the 26th of that month, to Mr. Short, forming a part of the communication herewith made by order of the President of the United States.

The House will perceive, that the variety of matter comprized in this letter has not been collected and digested into its present form, without much labour and an unavoidable expence of time. I trust they will be sensible, that no delay has been unnecessarily incurred. It is certain that I have made every exertion in my power, at the hazard of my health, to comply with the requisitions of the House as early as possible. And it has even been done with more expedition than was desireable to secure the perfect accuracy of the communication.

Yet I have still to regret that some part of the subject must remain to be presented in a subsequent letter. To lessen however the inconvenience of this further delay, I shall transmit with the present letter, the statements required by the first and second of the resolutions of the 23d of January, which will be found in the schedules herewith marked No. I to V; those required by the last of the resolutions having been already forwarded.

There remains, however, some particulars to complete the information contemplated by those resolutions, that must be reserved for another communication. This I may venture to assure the House will not be deferred beyond the present, or at least the first day of the ensuing week.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient
And most humble servant,
ALEX. HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Honorable the Speaker *of the House of Representatives.*

☞ *WANTED,*

A SERVANT, either man or boy, who is capable of waiting in a family.—Good wages will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS.

April 18, 1793. (tf)